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EXAMINER

STEWART, THEOPLIS E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3629

DATE MAILED: 02/13/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/636,696

Applicant(s)

MABRITO, VAN DAELE STEPHEN

Examiner

Theoplis E Stewart

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other:

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### ***Detailed Action***

#### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the abstract: 10; 400; 70. The abstract refers to these reference numbers but are not explicitly shown in the drawing. Examiner was not able to correlate reference numbers to appropriate figure number. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson et al. (U.S. Patent 5615342).

1-1. Regarding claim 1;

A computerized quotation system comprising:

Johnson discloses:

- The user interface provides a means for presenting a series of predetermined queries related to features, benefits and environments of particular items of standard and optional equipment that may be included in the product. (Column 15, lines 6-9, ")
- The types of pages typically include cover sheets, personalized letters, product description pages, product specification pages, performance specification pages, trade-in specification pages, product Price Quotation pages (Column 11, lines 65-67 thru Column 12, lines 1-2, ")

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

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- at least one first portion which has equipment information;
- a second portion which selectively copies at least some of the contained equipment information and which uses some of the copied information to provide a quotation.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that equipment information and some equipment information would be included in a quotation. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson as equipment information, and copies at least some of the contained equipment information and which uses some of the copied information to provide a quotation is common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that equipment information and some equipment information solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

1-2. Regarding claim 2:

Johnson does disclose:

- an electronic template for creating a page in a customized proposal. The system may query a user to determine a particular customer's needs and interests. (Column 5, lines 1-4)

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- first portion comprises an information template.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that quotations will generally be presented in a template in the art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson as first portion comprises an information template is common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that first portion comprises an information template solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

1-3. Regarding claim 3:

Johnson does disclose:

- The owner enters dealer and salesperson password information via the PasswordForm object, which is then stored in a PassWordData object as one of the various

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CustomizeData objects in the customized database (Column 9, lines 64-67). Whereas PasswordForm object is as a template to input information.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information template comprises inputtable dealer information.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that an information template comprises inputtable dealer information in the art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas information template comprises inputtable dealer information is common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that information template comprises inputtable dealer information solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

1-4. Regarding claim 4;

Johnson does disclose:

- "the user-entered information may be gathered on one or more of the various Form objects, and then stored in one or more of the various ProposalData objects in the proposal in the active database. Table 1 shows how information is stored in a preferred embodiment: the first column indicates the type of information stored; the second column indicates the corresponding object by which a user may enter the information) (Column 6, lines 17-25). Whereas information is entered or stored in rows and columns which is common seen when dealing with product information.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information template comprises inputtable information for a certain product which is provided in a row and column format.

Official notice is taken that it would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas information template comprises inputtable information for a certain product which is provided in a row and column format is common in the art. It is well known that an information template comprises product information in rows and column in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that information template comprises inputtable information for a certain product which is provided in a row and column format solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

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1-5. Regarding claim 5:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- an attachment identifier code; a brief description of said certain product; a quantity of said certain product; a list price for said certain product; a subtotal list amount which is equal to said list price multiplied by said quantity; a number of setup hours for said certain product; a shipping weight of said certain product in pounds; a weight of said certain product in kilograms; a code for said certain product; a first reference code for said certain product; a second reference code for said certain product.

Throughout Johnson's teaching the above limited methods are disclosed in one way or another in preparing to provide customers with product and quotation information. The applicant's limited methods do not offer much weight to claim in examination.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that the above limited methods occur in the art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson, whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed the above limited methods above solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

1-6. Regarding claim 6:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- a description of the features of said certain product; said information for required products; said information for attachments to said required products; said information for field conversion attachments to said required products; a totals box; a salesman miscellaneous detail box.

Throughout Johnson's teaching the above limited methods are disclosed in one way or another in preparing to provide customers with product and quotation information. The applicant's limited methods do not offer much weight to claim in examination.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that the above limited methods occur in the art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the limited methods above solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

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2.0. Claims 7, 8, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson et al. (5615342) and further in view of Grosh et al. (6195646)

2-1. Regarding claim 7;

Johnson does not disclose:

- a total list price for said selected sections; a first manufacturer's discount value for said total list price; a subtotal which is said total list price minus said first manufacturer's discount; a setup cost total for said selected sections which is a setup labor rate multiplied by an amount of total setup hours; a freight cost total for said selected sections; a dealer's discount value; a second manufacturer's discount value for said setup cost and said freight cost; a total amount which is the sum of said subtotal, said setup cost, and said freight cost, minus said dealer's discount and said second manufacturer's discount.

Grosh does disclose:

- if the last pricing information entered into the database was less than three months ago, then a surcharge of 10% of the aforementioned VOLUME pricing total is added. The rationale behind this computation is that the more current the price, the more comparable the price is to available merchandise and the more valuable the information. In the present example, one of the \$8,000 teapots sold last month, indicating current pricing. Consequently, a 10% surcharge on the corresponding volumetric price of 160 pricing units, i.e., 16 units, is added for this factor. Regarding the PRIOR dimension factor, since maintaining a close relationship with prior customers is important in this (and most other industries), they offer a 40% discount on all VOLUME pricing. In the present example, a prior customer discount of 254 (40 k of 634) units is given, which as will be discussed constitutes a negative adjustment when computing the partial price. (Column 10, lines 53-67 through Column 11, lines 1-3)

Grosh does not explicitly disclose:

- a total list price for said selected sections; a first manufacturer's discount value for said total list price; a subtotal which is said total list price minus said first manufacturer's discount; a setup cost total for said selected sections which is a setup labor rate multiplied by an amount of total setup hours; a freight cost total for said selected sections; a dealer's discount value; a second manufacturer's discount value for said setup cost and said freight cost; a total amount which is the sum of said subtotal, said setup cost, and said freight cost, minus said dealer's discount and said second manufacturer's discount.

Official notice is taken that It is well known for dealers to handle totals, subtotals, discount value, etc. as cited above in the pricing quotation art. It would have been an obvious manner of

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design choice to include the teachings of Grosh whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the above limited methods solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Grosh will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

2-3. Regarding claim 8;

Johnson does not disclose:

- a total base cost amount for said selected sections; said setup labor rate; said total setup hours; a materials/miscellaneous percentage amount; a materials/miscellaneous amount; a net cost amount; and said total list price for said selected sections.

Grosh does disclose:

- "Further, each dimension may contain a plurality of discrete factors, variants or variables that further modify the pricing mechanism. Each dimension can contribute multiple factors or portions if the price, in the calculations if the final prices, in the partial prices, and quote. Furthermore these pricing factors can be established through static and dynamic configuration schemes to allow for the richest possible pricing mechanism."  
(Column 4, lines 14-22)

Grosh does not explicitly disclose:

- a total base cost amount for said selected sections; said setup labor rate; said total setup hours; a materials/miscellaneous percentage amount; a materials/miscellaneous amount; a net cost amount; and said total list price for said selected sections.

Official notice is taken that it is well known for dealers to handle indirect costs associated with final quotations in the pricing quotation art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Grosh whereas the above limited methods are common in the art. As Grosh illustrates, there are other factors that contributed to the final pricing quotation. These are discrete factors, variant or variables that further modify the pricing mechanism.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the above limited methods solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Grosh will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

2-4. Regarding claim 9;



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Johnson further discloses:

- "The price quotation information gathered by the QuotationForm object may then be stored in the QuotationData object... The user may wish to compare the product price quotation of different product configurations." (Column 28, lines 37-42)

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- second portion comprises a quotation template.

Official notice is taken that it is well known for dealers to a quotation template in the pricing quotation art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas a quotation template is common in the art. As Johnson illustrates, QuotationForm, as a template, there are user can input information on such template.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the second portion comprises a quotation template above limited methods solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

2-5. Regarding claim 10;

Johnson further discloses:

- "the user interface provides a means for presenting a series of predetermined queries related to features, benefits and environments of particular items of standard and optional equipment that may be included in the product. The product description information may be of interest to different potential customers who may purchase the product." (Column 18, lines 27-31)
- "the user interface provides means for presenting a series of predetermined queries related to financing a product of interest to different potential customers who may purchase the product. The user interface also provides means for inputting individualized answers to the predetermined queries, the individualized answers relating to the financial cost of the product configurations that are of particular interest to the individual customer who is to receive the proposal." (Column 30, lines 45-53)
- "the product specification information stored in the active database may be linked to additional product specification information stored in the static database. The additional product specification may include weights and prices of the individual items of standard 2-5. and optional equipment included in the product of interest to the customer." (Column 22, lines 29-36)

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- "in this fashion, the report generator may print one or more customized and individualized trade-in product pages which comprise the description and appraised value of a trade-in product...." (Column 27, lines 16-20)

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- said description of the features of said certain product; said information for required products; said information for attachments; information for field conversion said attachments; a total price; a trade-in amount; grand total amount which is said total price minus said trade-in amount.

Official notice is taken that it is well known have product information, totals, trade-in information, and grand totals when providing customers a price quotation. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas the above limited methods are common in the art. As Johnson illustrates, these methods are common task when preparing information to prior to agreement.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the above limited methods solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

3.0 Claims 11, 12, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson et al. (5625776).

3-1. Regarding claim 11;

Johnson does disclose:

- "computer system incorporates an active database, a static database, a report database, an user interface, a selection device...." (Column 6, lines 35-37)
- "the user-entered information may be gathered on one or more of the various Form objects, and then stored in one or more of the various ProposalData objects in the proposal in the active database. Table 1 shows how information is stored in a preferred embodiment: the first column indicates the type of information stored; the second column indicates the corresponding object by which a user may enter the information) (Column 6, lines 17-25).
- an electronic template for creating a page in a customized proposal. The system may query a user to determine a particular customer's needs and interests. (Column 5, lines 1-4)

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

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- the steps of obtaining equipment information placing said equipment information in a database; storing said database; selecting at least some of said information; providing a quotation template; and copying said selected information onto said quotation template.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that the above limited methods occur in the art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Since the applicant has not disclosed that the limited methods above solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

3-2. Regarding claim 12;

Johnson does disclose:

- "computer system incorporates an active database, a static database, a report database, an user interface, a selection device...." (Column 6, lines 35-37)

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information in said database is stored in a computer system.

Official notice is taken that it is well known that the above limited methods occur in the pricing quotation art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the limited methods above solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

3-4. Regarding claim 13;

Johnson does disclose:

- The report generator retrieves the additional product specification information for items of standard and optional equipment selected for inclusion in the printed proposal from the static database, as shown by step 29-9 in FIG. 29. (Column 21, lines 65-67 through Column 23, lines 1-3) Whereas additional equipment is added to the proposal/price quotation.

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- To initiate the printing of the product price quotation pages, the user may select "Print" from the main menu of the selection device, as shown by step 34-1 of FIG. (Column 29, lines 6-8) Printing price quotations is common as illustrated in Johnson.

The functions of putting price quotations on hold, saving quotations, and clearing information related to quotation is considered inherent. In Johnson, these functions are performed on systems and databases whereas data is stored and manipulated by the user to meet business needs. Therefore, it is inherent for a price quotation method to be enabled if running on a system and database.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- the optional steps of saving said quotation; putting said quotation on hold; adding additional equipment to said quotation; printing said quotation; clearing said information from said quotation template."

Official notice is taken that it is well known, and practiced, that the above limited methods occur in the pricing quotation art. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas the above limited methods are common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that the limited methods above solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

3-5. Regarding claim 14;

Johnson further discloses:

- The owner enters dealer and salesperson password information via the PasswordForm object, which is then stored in a PassWordData object as one of the various CustomizeData objects in the customized database (Column 10, lines 52-57). Whereas PasswordForm object is as a template to input information.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information is manually inputted by a user.

It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas information is manually inputted by a user is common in the art. It is well known and common practice that information can be inputtable manually in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that information is manually inputted by a user solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish

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the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

4.0. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson et al. (5625776) and further in view of Grosh et al. (6195646)

4-1. Regarding claim 15;

Johnson further discloses:

- Computer peripherals include, but are not limited to, printers, scanners, modems, hard drives, disk drives, CD-ROM drives, optical drives, monitors, keyboards (Column 5, lines 7-9) Whereas system include use of a CD for storing and forwarding , downloading, information pertaining to price quotations.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information is downloaded off of a compact disc

Official notice is taken that it is well known to in the art that downloading price quotation is a commonly practiced business process. It would have been an obvious manner of design choice to include the teachings of Johnson whereas information is downloaded off of a compact disc is common in the art.

Therefore, since the applicant has not disclosed that downloading information in the price quotation art solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill, and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since the teachings of Johnson will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any method, means, or product.

4-2. Regarding claim 16;

Johnson further discloses:

- the types of pages typically include cover sheets, personalized letters, product description pages, product specification pages, performance specification pages, trade;-in specification pages, product Price Quotation pages, (Column 12, lines 53-56) Whereas Johnson enables the function of producing price quotations on a system.

Johnson does not explicitly disclose:

- information is downloaded off of the Internet.

However, Grosh teaches:

- With the influx of the Internet into commerce, the antique dealer has decided to offer their knowledge and expertise for sale over the Internet, as well as their antique pieces,

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particularly using the system and method of the present invention. (Column 9, lines 34-38)

Therefore, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine downloadable information feature to Johnson's invention. The advantage for providing this feature to user enables flexibility for the user. Internet access offers user faster and flexibility to make decisions. One would be motivated to include this feature because of the revenue potential from decreasing selling cycle.

### ***Pertinent Art***

<b>Patent</b>	<b>Description</b>
5,758,328	Computerized Quotation System and Method
5,493,490	Johnson et al: Electronic proposal preparation system for <u>selling</u> vehicles
5,526,257	Lerner et al: Product evaluation system

### **Non-Patent Literature**

American Companies in Japan; Financial Services; July 1999

### ***Conclusion***

Quotation Systems and Methods are common and well known in the industry. Applicant's claims are common sense and obvious to the tasks normally involved in the design and execution of quotation systems.

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Any communications concerning this communications or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Theoplis Stewart whose telephone number is (703) 305-5344. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) - 308-1113.

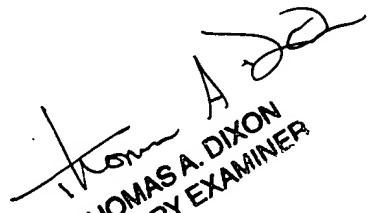
If in attempts to reach the examiner by phone is unsuccessfully, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached at 703-308-2702. Responses to this action should be mailed to:

*Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks*  
Washington, D.C 20231

02-04-03

T.E.S

TS

  
THOMAS A. DIXON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER